Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-Opera.
BOOTH'S THEATRE-8-" Never Too Late to Mend." BIJOU OPERA HCUSE-8-" Vim." CASINO-8-French Opera. COSMOPOLITAN-8-" White Slave." DALY'S THEATRE-2 and S:15-"Seven-Twenty-Eight" FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-"Cinderella at School." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-"The Romany Rye."

BAYERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"The

Pinptor's Wife." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-" Patience. Madison Square Garden-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus, Square THEATRE-8:30-" Young Mrs.

Winthrop. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition of paintings. IBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" M'liss." SAN PRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—"Vice Versa." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" The Muddy Day." THALIA THEATRE-8-" Countess Dubarry." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" A Paristan Romance. WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-7th Page-5th and 6th columns. ANNOUNCEMENTS - 8th Page-5th column. BANKING Houses-7th Page-24 column. DSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-1st column. USINESS CHANCES-7th Page-3d column. BOARD AND ROOMS-7th Page-6th column. OOPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7th Page—3d column CORPORATION NOTICES—7th Page—3d column DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-3d column. DRESS MAKING-7th Page-5th columb. DET GOODS-7th Page -4th columns. SUBOPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-7th Page-3d columns Excursions-7th Page-6th column. FINANCIAL-7th Page-2d column. HELF WANTED-7th Page-5th column Horses, Carriages, &c.-6th Page-6th column. HOTELS-6th Page-6th column. ICE CHEAM-7/h Page-5th column. INSTRUCTION-6th Page-3d and 4th columns. LEGAL NOTICES-6th Page-6th column. LOST AND FOUND-7th Page-6th column. MINING-7th Page-3d column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-7th Page-6th column-8th Page-5th

and 6th columns.

Musical Instruments-7th Page-4th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-Sta Page-34 column. OCEAN STEAMERS-6th Page-6th column. PROPOSALS-6th Page-4th column.
REAL ESTATE-7th Page-1st and 2d columns. SAPE DEPOSITS-7th Page-3d column. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-7th Page-4th and 5th columns. FEMALES-7th Page-5th column. SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-6th Page-4th and 5th

TMMER RESORTS-7th Page-3d column. TEACHERS-6th Page-4th column. WINTER RESORTS-7th Page-3d column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE Buy always Brummell's celebrated Cough Drops are used over 9,000 people daily to relieve and ds. Keep a box of taem in your house.

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Two Menageries, Three Circus Companies, Huppedroms, Museum and Stage Performances. See advertisement in amusement columns.

The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH do not exhibit unsightly divisions on the gam. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and guaranteed to stand the test of time \$4, 97 and \$10. Paniess extracting with pure, fresh introds oxide, or laughing gas, direct from the cylinder, improved method, but fine usual price, and no charge if artificial teeth are to be inserted. In this department a lady in attendance, Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hours if required. No, 502 and 504 3d are, southwest corner 34th-34, spacious and private entrance; first door below 34th-34.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Geneva award and the proposes treaties with the Congo River chiefs were discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. === It is thought that changes in the French Cabinet are imminent. ___ Failures in the rice trade in London are expected. - Five Socialists were sen tenced to imprisonment in Paris yesterday. Queen Victoria's physicians have ordered her to rest completely until her knee is better.

DOMESTIC .- A close vote is expected in Rhode Island to-day; both Republicans and Sprague men profess confidence in the result. The Democrats and Fusionists claim to have elected all their candidates in Michigan. The Democrats elected the Mayor of Cincinnati. The Democrats have elected the Chicago City ticket. The Rev. W. H. H. Murray has fled from his creditors in San Antonio, Tex .- The Pittsburg Dog Show opened yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The one hundredth anniversary of Washington Irving's birth was celebrated at Tarrytown yesterday. - James Parton addressed the Nineteenth Century Club on "The Coming Man's Religion." —— The production of The Passion was stopped by an order issued by Judge Donohue. - Peter Cooper is dangerously ill. — The twentieth commencement of the Wo-man's Medical College was held. — Stocks were strong and advanced about 1 per cent.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in yesterday: Highest, 52°; lowest, 33°; average,

The one-hundredth anniversary of Washington Irving's birth was pleasantly celebrated yesterday at Tarrytown on the Hudson, where he lies buried. The observances were entirely of a literary character, and were in every way appropriate. In the Second Reformed Church there were addresses by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner and the Rev. Dr. Selden Spencer. A poem was read by Mr. S. H. Thayer. The excellent suggestion was made by Mr. George William Curtis that a monument should be erected to the novelist's temperance agitation gave them. So sudden a memory in Central Park. So much, at least, the reversal is convincing evidence that the transcity of Irving's birth might do in his honor.

Mr. Parton, in his paper on religion, read last night before the Nineteenth Century Club, treats his subject in a way which would be amusing if he had been writing on a less perious topic. He thinks that the historical side of religion is horrible; and the domestic side, comforting. Still, he would have none of it, because it is all in reality a humbug. So he easily and cheerfully tears down all religion, when Mr. Parton undertakes to propose a substitute for what he would destroy, he fails.

He says the proper religion for an American

He says the proper religion for an American to a Satyr. He turned on his heel without saying a to a Satyr. He turned on his heel without saying a word to McDonald and went back to his office, the whinself in his chair, and told Brewster Cambridge apital. Manifestly, Mr. Ran-

ternity.

The Brooklyn Police Justice bill which the Senate passed yesterday is purely partisan and political. It is so plainly intended to give the Democrats more patrouage that they have hardly had the assurance to pretend anything else. The three Police Justices of Brooklyn are now elected by districts in which they serve. One Republican, Mr. Kenna, is chosen because one district is Republican, and because he is a good man for the place. The new bill provides that these Justices shall be elected by the city at large. This change is simply to insure the election of three Democrats instead of two. The present law has never been objected to on principle, and is obviously a just one. All through the State elective Justices who serve in districts are chosen by districts. Nothing but Democratic depravity demands a change.

Mr. Parnell's appeal to have no more hangings in Ireland until a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established is another quibble in favor of murder. If he has suggested to the Irish another grievance to foster against England, and has bothered the Government a little by his speech, he has probably accomplished all he expected. The object of passing the Prevention of Crimes Act was to secure speedy justice in treland. It has worked well. Assassinations have decreased and convicted murderers have speedily reached the gallows. Crime is beginning to seem criminal there. If the Government now should heed Mr. Parnell's request it would be putting a premium on murder again by insuring delay for the murderers; and delay to them would mean the hope of ultimate escape from punishment.

The Aqueduct Commission bill which the Committee on Cities has decided to report to the Senate for consideration is an improvement on the measure presented a few days ago by Mr. Daly. The Commission, by this bill, is to consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and four citizens to be named by the Mayor. Mr. Daly's measure provided for only two private citizens, but for five officials-those named above and the presidents of the Tax Department and of the Board of Aldermen. That meant too much political and official influence, and therefore the bill which now has the sanction of the Committee is the better of the two. It has more citizenship about it. It comes nearer to meeting the requirements of the people that the work of building the aqueduct shall be taken entirely out of the domain of politics.

The Country Democrats in the Assembly have not so many constituents in the State prisons as the members from this city, and naturally they have not the same desire to let convicts live in idleness. Not being blinded by sympathy, they are able to perceive the disadvautages of breaking up that system of prison labor by which \$400,000 was saved to the State last year. So the schemes of the convicts' friends do not advance so rapidly at Albany as certain Democrats in and out of the prisons desire. A bill was offered in the Assembly yesterday as a substitute for all others that have been proposed on the subject; but discussion of it was postponed. It provides that the State shall be the contractor, employing the convicts and taking what money is earned. But any manufacturer is to have the right to enter the prisons and make the superintendent put up the price of the goods manufactured. Such a law would be farcical and useless. In the first place, the State would have to make a great outlay for machinery; and in the end the superintendent would be obliged to give up trying to employ the convicts in any trade. Prison labor might as well be forbidden outright.

begun to recede. This is the most cheering it a duty to call the attention of both these development of the Western municipal elections. It is especially noticeable in Ohio. In Cincinnati, where the Democrats had a majority of 10,689 last October, the vote was so close on Monday that neither party was able to elect its full ticket. The Democrats succeeded in carrying through their candidate for Mayor by a greatly reduced majority, and they also elected several of the minor officers, but the Republicans elected the Controller, Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court Judge, and several other officers by majorities rauging from 200 to 2,900. This is a handsome gain, and shows that energetic work is all that is needed to restore the city and county to Republican control next October. In Columbus the Republicans have won a notable victory. At the preceding municipal election in 1881, the Democrats elected the Mayor. They were confident of reelecting him this year, because they believed the temperance agitation of last year had driven the German vote over to their side permanently. To their astonishment, the Republicans elected their candidate by 500 or 600 majority, making a gain of at least 1,200 votes since 1881. The significance of this result is great. It shows that the German vote did not go over to the Democrats to stay when it was cast for their candidates last year. In Cleveland, the Republicans have been de

feated, but the result is due largely to dissensions in their own ranks. They made nominations which, to say the least, were unwise. The most prominent and influential Republican newspaper in the city. The Leader, bolted one candidate on the ticket, and its defection injured the whole ticket, because its objection was based partly upon the too prominent use of machine methods in making Republican nominations in the city. The Cleveland result is, therefore, something of a protest against bad men and political trickery, and is not so much a Democratic victory as it is a Republican rebuke. It is one more evidence that the Republicau party cannot succeed by following objectionable methods and by nominating unworthy candidates. This fact has been demonstrated many times, and the influence of the demonstration upon the managers of the party has invariably been good. They growl, but they act with more wisdom subsequently. It should be remembered in considering all the Objo elections that the Democrats swept the State only six months ago by nearly 20,000 majority. They have not only failed to hold their own, but they have lost heavily in all directions, and in some instances have lost nearly all that the unwise fer of the German and independent vote generally to the Democracy was not on account of any regard for Democratic principles, but solely because of disgast with Republican mismanagement.

In Indiana the Democrats have had a noteworthy success, and we desire to give them full credit for it. They have carried the city of Evansville on the repudiation issue. The holders of the bonds of that municipality are \$10,000 poorer than they were before the election was held. The Democratic Mayor of Evansville

is the United States-Liberts, Equality, Fra- | reduction from 7 per cent to 4 the city would repudiate the difference, amounting to \$40,000, by refusing to pay more than 4 per cent hereafter. The Mayor went before the people for re-election on that issue; the Democrats supported him enthusiastically, and he has been re-elected. Possibly, if General Hancock were tunning for the Presidency again, he would duplicate the famous dispatch he sent to the Fusion candidate in Maine, and congratulate the repudiating Mayor of Evansville on his "glorious victory." At all events, we hasten to congratulate the Democracy upon this legitimate fruit of its financial teaching. It has been defending repudiation in the South, and has never failed to coalesce with a dishonest financial movement anywhere. We beg to submit for its thoughtful consideration the suggestion that the successful Mayor of Evansville be given a place on the next National Democratic ticket.

Whatever success the Democrats have won in Michigan, and it is not great, is due entirely to their union with the Greenbackers. It is a Fusion victory pure and simple. We all know what that combination stands for. It is the rag-tag and bob-tail of all parties, with no principles which are not bad, and no purposes which are either patriotic or honest. The vote shows that this combination is weaker in Michigan than it was last Fall; and it is sure to grow weaker all the time. In surveying the field, then, it becomes apparent that the Republicans have made encouraging gains at all points where they deserved to gain, and that the Democrats have won only by a sacrifice of principle.

SPINOLA'S CHARTER.

We take leave to suggest to the Legislature now in session at Albany that instead of higling longer over a new charter for this city it would do well to give heed to the circumstance that one of its own members, to wit, Mr. Frank Spinola, either has, or assumes to have, "as large a charter as the wind to blow on whom he likes," and to consider whether upon the whole it would not promote public morality and common decency to repeal or at least amend it. This person has come to be a continuous disgrace to the Legislature, and a standing stench in the public nostrils. No session of the Legislature passes in which he does not at some time exhibit himself publicly on the floor as a blackguard and bully, and, upon being called to account by his insulted colleagues, evade the consequences by some sort of sneaking apology. On Monday evening he made one of his characteristic demonstrations against a member who had criticised some action of the Assembly. "If the gentleman says there is anyhing wrong in it," howled Spinola, "I buri it back into his teeth as a fulsehood." Two or three members rising to protest against such language, he hastened to withdraw it, and nothing further was done in the matter.

This is not the first or second-no, nor the twentieth time-this windy Tammany orator has offended public decency, and in the grossest manner violated parliamentary law. Once or twice the Assembly has gone so far in the assertion of its own dignity and self-respect as to consider the propriety of subjecting him to discipline by resolutions of censure or otherwise, but nothing definite has ever come of it, and the fellow goes on session after session indulging with impunity in such ticense of debate as would insure him a broken head in any gathering of his constituents. This fellows charter needs attention vastly more than the large a charter as the wind." Let the Assembly look into it, and either repeal his charter entirely or so amend it as to set some limit to his blowing in the Assembly at least.

Without intending to disturb at all the pleasing visions of the prospective Speakership in which the genial Samuel Cox and the mersomewhat suspicious circumstance that Hon, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, has not been heard from recently. Mr. Randall is

RANDALL'S STILL HUNT.

a candidate for Speaker, of course. What is more, he has been a candidate, and a successful candidate, heretofore. He knows a thing or two about managing a canvass and conducting a campaign. The remarkable stillness in his vicinity cannot be taken as an indication that he has withdrawn from the race or that he has fled into the fastnesses before the forces of his opponents, Cox and Springer. He is not at all that kind of a candidate. It is not to be believed that he "threw up the sponge" immediately upon reading the Associated Press dispatch referred to in yesterday's TRIBUNE, announcing that Cox's friends considered him " as good as elected" because he had "the balance of power," consisting of seventeen pledged votes from New-York, "all the Irish vote," a reversionary interest in Illinois and Indiana, and several scattering votes "here and there." For Mr. Randall is not the sort of man to be frightened by statements of that kind. If we may be permitted to say so, he knows Mr. Cox too well for that. He has antagonized him as candidate for Speaker before and has seen something of him on the floor of the House. And although Mr. Cox continues to be THE TRIBUNE'S candidate for the Democratic nomination for Speaker, we do not hesitate to express our belief that his can-

didacy has not yet given Mr. Randall any serious alarm. We do have a strong suspicion though that Mr. Randall is burrowing with great industry; that, notwithstanding there are no surface indications of him at the present moment, it will appear in due time that while Messrs, Cox and Springer have been "hunting with a brass band," this shrewd and experienced Pennsylvania politician has been pursuing the tactics of his great leader and master, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and been carrying on a "still bunt." Instead of reading the announcement of Mr. Cox's fine prospects with any feeling of apprehension or tlarm, it is our candid opinion that he turned up the Protection nose on his tariff-forrevenue-only face, with an expression of contempt bordering on derision. Mr. Cox being our candidate, we take the liberty to call his attention to the fact that Mr. Randall is the only Democratic candidate who really and traly represents his party on the Tariff question. That is to say, upon that issue he is nowhere in particular. Mr. Cox is a pronounced Free-Trader; so also is Mr. Springer. So, too, are the other two prominent candidates, Messrs. Blackburn and Carlisle, of Kentucky, both of whom are quietly pushing their respective campaigns in the West and South. Here then are at least four-and nobody knows how many more-pronounced Free-Traders candidates for Speaker. They will naturally divide the Free-Trade vote. But against them is Mr. Randall, the only candidate of that wing of the party which leans toward Protection. Herein he has one certain advantage. Another is that he has behind him the

dall is a candidate who needs to be watched, It by no means follows that he is not dan-

gerous because he makes no sign. We call the attention of Mr. Cox to this feature of the situation. His most formidable opponent is Randall. He must force the fighting against him, and force it on the Tariff issue. That is the question on which the Speakership must turn. We have a strong desire to see a square fight made upon it, and a still stronger desire to see Mr. Cox win. And next to him, Springer.

COLUMBIA'S APPEAL.

The trustees of Columbia College have met those who have found them too reticent in regard to its affairs with a frank statement of its financial condition. The revenue of the college is given as \$336,392 and the expenditures are \$298,690, leaving a surplus of \$37,702. This surplus, too small to meet more than one or two of the requirements of the college and necessarily variable, has been applied to the cost of new buildings. For these a debt of \$102,000 was incurred by the 30th of September last. This debt will amount to \$300,000 by the 30th of September next, and to \$750,000 before the buildings are completed. As a business measure the wisdom of this step is not beyond question. The surplus revenue appears too insignificant to warrant such liabilities, while reliance upon a probable increase in rentals sounds much fike speculation in futures. Nevertheless new buildings had become a necessity, and with the increase in Columbia's funds which we may hope to see effected, these expenditures will be safely provided for. It is evident that Columbia shares one drawback in common with Harvard and Yale :- the restriction of moneys to specific purposes. It is to be hoped that it may become more customary for benefactors of educational institutions to leave the disposal of their gifts to the more competent judgment of the official representatives of the recipient.

The movement for a higher education at Columbia will receive the warmest indorsement. The foundation of Johns Hopkins University was one answer to the demand, and the increasing attention paid to post-graduate courses of study at Harvard and Yale is another. In protessional education Columbia's School of Law, School of Mines, and in a lesser degree her School of Political Science, have achieved distinguished reputations. Yet the specialist who seeks to supplement an ordinary college course with more exhaustive study of the higher branches of his subject is forced to go elsewhere to obtain facilities. Thus the Columbia student or graduate of another college who wishes to devote his life to science or letters as a teacher or investigator finds himself hampered at the outset. We have arrived at the stage in our development when we have a right to ask for the most thorough, profound and accurate knowledge among our scholars, and it is only fair to provide a means for its attainment. There is especial fitness in the idea of making this city the centre of the higher education as well as of the business of the country. But the transformation of Columbia into a university is by no means so easy as the appeal would seem to indicate. Courses of post-graduate study and the enlargement of departments of the college are much to be desired, but of themselves these changes cannot raise Columbia from the rank of the German gymnasium to that of the university. The growth must begin at the bottom rather than the top, with additional requirements of the schools of preparation and a city's. He carries on as though he had "as higher standard for admission. The elevation of the college by these means is necessarily a work of time, and we must therefore be slow to rank Columbia or even Harvard or Yale as a

university. It is a large endowment fund-over four millions-which Dr. Barnard asks for, but his statement shows that the revenues of this sum will be well applied. Aside from the use of this money in the investigation of the higher branches of The Democratic tidal ways of 1882 has carial Springer are just now indulging, we feel learning, the practical benefits of schools of fund and a school of fine arts, the study of which has been found to meet a want at Harvard and Yale which is still fest here. The appeal of the trustees shows that Columbia needs only money for her development into a great educational power and an influence most beneficial to this city. New-Yorkers are proverbially generous; a response to this call will be of advantage to themselves as well as others, and we trust the money may be forthcoming.

PERSONAL.

Associate Justice Parker, of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, is dangerously ill. Mr. Reuben E. Fenton, accompanied by his

laughter and niece, is making a tour of the Pacific The Augusta Chronicle thinks that the State

of Georgia ought to commission a sculptor to make a statue of the late Governor Stephens and present it to the Federal Government. Senator-elect Sabin, of Minnesota, believing that his duties at Washington will occupy all his time,

has given up his large and profitable business at Stillwater. Mr. H. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, who will be remembered as a United States Senator during a lew days of the last session, is reported to contemplate

the building of a hotel in Deaver. It will be the finest hosteiry in the world, and, exclusive of the furnishing, will cost more than \$1,000,000. Governor Foster, of Ohio, has not been at all well lately, but, with his accustomed good nature, makes light of it. "I am suffering," he said to a reporter, "with chills and a severe cold; but don't reporter, that, for I had my hair cut yesterday, and the boys would put this and that together, you know, and I would never near the last of it."

Dr. E. R. Showwalter, of Mobile, Ala., has preented to the University of Alabama his valuable collection of fossils and marine and fresh water shells, embracing more than 100,000 specimens, together with a fine library of scientific works. It is said to take rank among the best collections in the

Captam Mackenzie sailed on the steamer Wyoming for England yesterday to participate in the International Chess Tournament which will take place in London on April 26. A large number of the Captain's friends, chess-players and members of the Manhattan Chess Cino assembled on the pier to bid him good-bye.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has invited a party of distinguished Southern gentlemen to make a tour of inspection through Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota next June, Among the members of the party, which will number more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen, will be the Governor of Georgia, ex-Senator Colwill be the Governor of Georgia, ex-Sciator Col-quitt, the State Freasurer of Georgia, Major Cram, President of the Atlanta Board of Trade, and the editors of The Atlanta Constitution and Appeal.

The Washington correspondent of The Cleveland Leader tells this anecdote about Attorney-General Brewster, which may or may not be true, probably the latter: "A few days ago Dr. McDonald, of the Fish Commission, had a most artistic mantel designed by an artist friend, and as soon as it was put up, knowing Mr. Brewster's tastes for mantels, sent him a note asking him to call and see him. Yesterday Brewster cailed. He knew McDonald well, and walked in without knocking. The first thing his eye struck was the new mantel. It was much finer than his, which he had been boasting was the finest in Washington. He looked at it. There was not a flaw. It was perfect. It stood to his as Hyperion

cron asked what was the matter. The trouble was told, and Cameron was further informed that if he dul not get another mantet still finer than McDonald's he might as well prepare his resignation. And now Brewster Cameron is hunting for artists, and the Attorney-General is in a state of sesthetic despair."

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Secretary Folger is now undergoing special treatment on account of the condition of one of his eyes. He will be confined to his house for two or three days.

GENERAL NOTES.

This paragraph from The Macon Telegraph and Messenger does not look much like diversified sgri-culture: "In a ride of 400 miles a few days since, where a year ago the land looked like a green carpet, we did not see oats sufficient to promise forage for one mule during the ploughing season."

An advertiser in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse announced his want of "a man without enound brauce, of middle age, willing to travel; must be a misanthrope, with bitter experiences of the wickedness o mankind; pay and position good; everything found." A vast number of misanthropes responded, so many, in fact, that the advertiser had to hire a secretary to deal

The director of the Paris Municipal Laboratory in his report for February gives the following list of substances found in a sample of cheap coffee: " Red earth, flour, coffee-grounds, caramel, tale, plumbago, vermicelli and semolina powder, bean dust, ground peas and lupines, bread-crusts, acorns, grilled figs, beetroot. carrots, red ochre, sawdust, brickdust, sakes, mahogany shavings, vezetable earth, sand." Some more expensive specimens differed from this sample only in containing an admixture, greater or less, according to the price, of adulterated chicery. Of ninety-one samples of coffee analyzed in February, only thirteen were pure.

Captain D. G. Tinker, formerly a whaling master and now one of the crew of the Bartiett's Reef Lightship, declares that two hours more of daylight last Saturday would have been worth several thousand dollars to him. He was placidly sailing through the Sound toward New-London with his monthly report when a large right-whale had the temerity to spout directly under his nose. The captain bore down upon the monster, and for more than an hour kept him in sight, twice getting within fifteen feet, and being driven almost crazy by seeing him rise and spout as many as five times. But the captain's schooner wasn't rigged for capturing whales and it was too late to go ashore for the proper weapons. It is said that a right-while has not been seen before in the Sound for a hundred years.

A lawyer by the name of Meyers, representing the arrondissement of Tongres in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies delivered his maiden speech the other day with tremendous effect. As he proceeded in glowing periods to castigate the godless Liberals who are robbing the Church and corrupting the schools, his clericalist brethren of the Right applanded the new Denosthenes until the roof rang and he sat down amid a tempest of cheers. Thereupon, M. Bara, the Minister of Justice and Worship, arose and saying that he was happy to be able to produce the bottle from which the Deputy had drawn I is thunder, unfolded a copy of that day's Journal de Tongres in which was printed in full the day's Journal de longres in which was printed to speech which the impassioned orator had just delivered, together with a description of the effect which his elocuence had produced and the consequent dismay of the Government. The Deputy had sent an advance copy of his speech to his home paper and the energetic editor had printed it a day to soon.

POLITICAL NEWS.

A pronounced demand for harmony in the Republican party comes from all directions. The party in Ohio is setting the example, and as a consequence expects to retrieve the disasters that it met with last year. Elsewhere the outlook for a cessation of strife and bickering is equally hopeful. In Pennsylvania nothing has occurred to check the efforts toward a reunion of the factions. With such rapid strides toward harmony it will not be long before the party will be as solid as ever. This marked improvement in the prospects of the Republicans is in striking contrast to the fight in the Democratic ranks over the tariff issue, which grows more bitter

The attempt to work up a Tilden boom meets with little encouragement in the South. The Charleston News and Courier says that "it is quite possible that Mr Tilden's health may have improved a great deal, and it is equally possible that he may entertain hopes of the next Democratic nomination, but he is as little likely to get it as he is to develop the muscular force of the eminent 'sluggor,' Mr. Sullivan, of Boston." A smilar view is taken by The Vicksburg Herald. It considers that "the re-entry of Mr. Tilden into notive politics, except in the capacity of a masterly commedier and assistant to the most eligible candidate for the Presidential nomination, whoever he may be, would, to put it mildly, be very unfortunate."

Congressman Hiscock recently gave his views on the tariff to a reporter of The Albuny Express. They are as follows: "I most certainly am in favor of protection to the point which maures competition upon American soil of manufacturing and producing indus tries; and if such competition is assured at a point which does not prohibit importation, so much the better. I in which the genial Samuel Cox and the mercurial Springer are just now indulging, we feel
it a duty to call the attention of both these
candidates to the singular and, we may say,

Much might be said, too, in behalf of the library

in the investigation of the higher branches of learning, the practical benefits of schools of learning, the practical benefits of schools of sanitary and electrical engineering are obvious.

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The Democratic factions in Georgia are engaged in a beautiful fight over the party's nomination for Governor. The liberal wing accesses the Bourbons of raising the "bloody shirt." The latter have raked up the record of Acting-Governor Boynton and are using it to injure his chances. He is ahead so far, however, and may retain his lead. The Republicans have not showed may retain its teat. The Reput of the Democrats split it is, doubtfut if they put a candidate in the field. There is no State in the South where so much ditterness exists in the Democratic ranks as in Georgia, and the probability of its allog the difference becomes seas every year. It is likely to be the first State in that section where a permanent division in the party will take place.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA CONCERT.

The Academy of Music contained a good andience last evening at the concert given for the benefit of the endowment of Washington and Lee University, by the leading artists of Mr. Mapleson's

given with Mme. Scalehi, Signor Ravelli and Signor laiassi, and a Leonora from the chorus. The first scene of "Norma" (with Signor Monti), gave Mme. Albani an opportunity of singing "Casts Diva" in admirable style. The second act of "Dinorah" iniroduced Mmes. Patti and Scaleni, the latter as the goatnerd, in which character her appearance, action, not vocalism were equally charming. Mme. Patti in the Shadow Song was of course irresistible, and aroused tremendous enthusiasm. To the persistent appliance she at last answered with two verses of "Home, Sweet Home," sing in Iront of the curtain. Madame Cavaliagia prepared in an entitely new Hungarian ballet composed by Signer Francesca, which is extremely graceful and preity in costumes and figures. opportunity of singing " Casta Diva" in admirable style.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A finished and sparkling performance of "La Mascotte" was given last evening at the Casino before a large and hospitable audience. The brightness of the work may be imagined from the east, which included Mme. Theo as Bettina, Mile. Betty as Fiammeita, M. Mezierre as Lorenzo, M. Huguet as Pippo and M. Duplan as Ricco. It would be difficult to overpraise the effectiveness of these accomplished artists.

The programme for the coming rehearsal and oncert of the New-York Philharmonic Society on Frilay afternoon and Saturday evening is as follows:

Overture, "Medea," op. 22... Weldemar Bargiel Seremade in D. op. 0 for string orchestra. Robert Fuchs Concert in A mior, op. 62... Schumana Symphony No. 2, "Joean". Rubinstein The soloist will be M. Rafael Joseffy, who has covered from his recent illness.

Of the work written by its conductor, performed at the latest, and last, Boston Sympaony concert, The Boston Transcript says: "Mr. Henschel's To Doum is emineutly an effective work, full of passages of intense emo composer has allowed himself little extended elabora-tion of his themes. Beyond the evident effectiveness and brilliancy of the work one could judge little of it at a single hearing. Suffice it to say that the music seems written at a fine fever heat, and that the interest does not flag for a moment." tonal vigor. The treatment of the text is concise, and the

Chickering Hall was well filled at the coneers given last evening by the united choirs of Trinity Church and St. Chrysostom's Chapel in aid of the fund for the Seaside Home under the charge of the Sisters of Si Mary. The principal numbers of the programme have been already printed in The Tannus. The Phillar-monic Club contributed much to the success of the even-ing, playing two movements of Heiarich Hofmann, arkets in D major, the "Evening Song" of Solumann, and the Turkish march from the "Rulus of Atlana."

A large audience assembled tast evening in Steck Hall at the fifth concert of chamber music by the Standard Quartet Club. The planoforte part in Goldmark's well-known suits in E major (op. 11) for pian excellent taste, Mr. Brandt, of course, taking the violin excellent taste, Mr. Brandt, or course, taking the violin part. The great Schubert quintet in C major (op. 163), "a symphony for five instruments," eaced the programme, Mr. Carl Hemmann assisting with the second violencello. The rendering was not such as the second deserves, nor such as the club has taught us to expect. Several faults could be accounted for, if not excused (i. e., by mere carelessness), but the general roughness of performance is unaccountable.

MR. MAPLESON RUFFLED.

HIS ANSWERS TO MME. NILSSON'S CHARGES. BIS CLAIM TO THE TITLE OF COLONEL-THE PRIMA DONNA AFFLICTED WITH "TESSITURA"-HEE SMALL REPERTOIRE.

Mr. Mapleson came down to the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, just ahead of a big cloud of dust. He ducked his head to let the dust pass over, turned into the box office entrance, and went immediately to his private office. A small army of yourg opera managers and menials saluted him as he passed in review. Mr. Mapleson's private office is separated from the main room by a partition about eight feet high. A huge brass plate shines brightly on the door to his office, and on its broad expanse is written in letters of beaten brass "J. H. Mapleson." A TRIBUNE reporter had just stepped into the outer room when he heard the silvery voice of the impresario exclaiming on the other side of the partition to a menual on the same side with the reporter: 'Say I'm out. D-n it, Nilsson is in a rage!"

"Will you see a reporter of THE TRIBUNE?" said the reporter over the partition. "Oh, is that you ?" the impresario shouted back.

This interview in THE TRIBUNE this morning with Nilsson is outrageous. Come in and I'll talk about

"Now, d'ye know," began the manager, after the reporter had helped himself to a seat, " I've been reading this article" [pointing to the interview printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday with Madame Nilsson], "and by Jove-well, let me review it with you." Mr. Mapleson tipped back in his chair and reread the article, commenting on it as he read, something in this wise: "'Oh, my dear triend' yes, my dear friend-umph! 'Don't say Colonel Mapleson; he's no colonel.' No colonel, ch ? Oh, he isn't. Well new Mr. Reporter, here's a letter which I've just received from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge-see it !- notice the official stamp, etc. !- in which he regrets my long absence from the army, and thinks I ought to return to England. No, colonel, ch? Perhaps not,"

Mr. Mapleson restored the letter to the pigeonhole and resumed reading: "'They've had no war there, like you have had in America'- No, she's quite right. 'I can earnestly say that Mapleson is the most terrible liar I ever met in my life.' Oh, am, am If Oh, that's nothing. I could go into details about Madame Nilsson-ahem, but I won't. She says further that she'd like to 'punch my head.' Punching heads! It's simply ridiculous. Punch my head?" and Mr. Mapleson unconsciously felt of his head to see if it haun't been punched already.

"Why, d-n it," resumed the irate impresario,

"it's not my fault she's reduced to tour operas. And if she's going to punch my head-I'll put up \$10,000 and ask her what her fifth opera is. But I must read this again. She says ' If I'd see him, I'd feel like quoting Shakspeare to him, and say " Go Yes; that 'Go to 'expression she must have obtained from Ada Cavendish or Ella Wesner or some tragedienne equally conversant with the sayings of Shakespeare.

And she says my head is baid from 'debauchery and excesses.' I suppose so. Well, I'm here in the Academy all day, and it is a positive fact that I don't go anywhere. My tailor's s about as far as I get up town. I've had a coat lying there four months waiting to be tried on. All the debauchery and excess I've committed must have been done here in the Academy. Pshaw! What nonsense! The woman's in a rage. But I don't see any necessity for bringing my private affairs into this controversy. My wife is at the New-York Hotel with me."

Having finished reading the article in question, Mr. Mapleson laid aside the newspaper and remarked confidentially: "Don't say anything libellous, you know. Just say you found me here very busy in my private office, the floor all covered with papers and documents of all kinds, and outside the door a big crowd clamoring for admittance-you know, dress it up that way, you know." Then the manager beaming with smiles, drew closer to the reporter, as though the fire was out and it was cold, and beating a tattoo on the reporter's knee, said : "In repeating my words of course use care. Say that Nilsson's voice-no, don't say it's worn out, but say that the natural developments of her system have altered the 'tessitura' of her voice—'tessitura,' that's a puzzler for her; she won't know what that means, but just put that in, t-e-s-s-t-t-u-r-a; that 'il set her thinking," and the impresario broke out into a laugh that threatened

cions of his newly tound word, "that'll set everybody to thinning. But that's what the matter with Nilsson. Why, she's no repertoire to speak of. The last time she sang 'Martha' was in November 17, 1875, and she made a fizzle of ber 17, 1875, and she made a nzzie of it. She could hardly get through the performance. Her voice is changed, you know. I's like my being formerly able to stand on my head in that corner; but now I can't do it, you know. (Don't put that in.) But you might say that she's a mirable in 'Don Giovanni' and in 'Faust'—in fact has no cqual on the lyric stage; in 'Meistofelo,' she is very fine; in 'Misnon,' she's good; but I say she has no other roles. Why, bless me, you know, I've had her for fifteen years and I know her. I brought her out. She owes everything to me, And we've always been the best of friends, Her rage is over in a minute. She tells me not to boast. Ha, ha. I'm going to boast ten times more than ever. I've friends on the press. But she's in a rage. You see, nothing enrages one more than the truth does when it's told. People never get mad unless the truth is told. People never get mad unless the truth is told. And if she's going to put a lot of liet in—well, she uses pretty bot language. It's almost unparliamentary. No one outside has ever seen her temper—she's very violent at times." The impresario siruaged his shoulders convulsively and leoked around the room, as though he thought that Madame Nilsson might drop in on him at any moment.

"And by the way," resumed the impresaria. it. She could hardly get through

"And by the way," resumed the impresario 'And by the way, resumed the impressing tagging and wiggling in his chair, 'you might say that the 'Swanee River' is all very well, but it is impossible to work it into an opera when the footigats are blazing and a five-act work is about to be sprung on the audience. The American people are more critical than any others. Why, d—n it, they won't stand half as much as the London people will, because the no?"

"pou know; oh, no!"
"pou are quite sure," ventured the reporter, while Mr. Mapleson was catching his breath, which had cluded him for a moment, "You are quire sure that Madame Niisson has got the tessitura ?"
"Oh, yes." replied Mr. M.

Ton are quite suite that the tessitura are the tessitura are the tessitura are the tessitura. The suite are that a good one. This will very likely blow up a breeze. Of course, this is only a little playfulness now—a little preliminary sparring. Come in any day and there'll always be lots of news, you know, but don't say anything libelious. Tessitura, you know, ha, ha!"

After Mr. Mapleson had carefully adjusted the pin on the reporter's cravat in a fatherly way, the reporter closed the door and left the impresario alone and in the best of humor.

MR. GYE ON THE OPERATIC SITUATION.

In a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter esterday afternoon, Mr. Gye, the manager, said: " Tas contracts with Madame Patti for next season are not signed, but they are as good as signed. I've contracts already signed with a great contraito and with Galassi. I'm waiting now until the close of the opera season in London before engaging any tenors. And as for Del Pacate-well, we've got him, in spite of what Mr. Abbey says to the contrary. I've got a contract signed by De Puente and by myself, and it strikes me that ought to justify me in saying that he is engaged for next season, to me. Abbey talks nonsense. And there's Madame Nilsson. She is engaged to me for next season, although she says she is not. Why, here is the contract made by my secretary on the official paper of the opera company, and signed by Madame Nilsson herself. There's her signature, and, of course, that's enough. And if she attempts to sing with Mr. Abbey I shall put a stop to it and endeavor to make her sing under my management. You see, she drew up a most unreasonable contract which no opera manager

would agree to under any considerations, and wanted me to sign it. I refused to do so, and had some alternations made in it, and then both of us signed it. If I had signed the one she first presented, I would have made myself liable for about \$100,000, and if she had taken a notion to leave me after the first week's singing for so sittle breach of the contract, no matter how simple, would have been out all that amount. I would have been continue paying her a calary, even whom did not sing. She insists that the only she did not sing. thing I've get to show for a contract is a letter. Well, if that's a letter and not a contract I'd like to know is